[THURSDAY, *May* 31, 1770.] (51) [NUMB. 1436.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 12th of *March* 1770.
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☾'s	*Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H	M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	☽	3	after 4	38	before 8	First Qu. this Day, 11 Forenoon.
FRIDAY	8	4	4	37	8	
SATURDAY	9	5	4	37	8	
SUNDAY	10	6	4	36	8	
MONDAY	11	6	4	36	8	
TUESDAY	12	7	4	35	8	
WEDNESDAY	13	8	4	34	8	

Days 14 Hours 44 Minutes the 31ſt.

Mr. HOLT, *New-York, May* 28.

WHEN I laſt troubled the Public thro' your Preſs, I thought it moſt probable that I ſhould leave Mr. Low, without any further Chaſtiſement, than what "a contemptous Silence" muſt ever inflict on the *Man of Pride*. Beat out of every Fortreſs, which either cool deliberate Malice or ungovernable Rage could erect, he, I flatter'd myſelf would no longer, by vile and unprovoked Slander, preſume to call for the Attention of the Public; nor that I ſhould again be obliged to expoſe him to the Reiteration of their Cenſure. The Vices of ſome Men are however incorrigible. In this View I conſider thoſe of my Antagoniſt; and tho' I write again, it is without Hopes of his Amendment. For when to a Malevolence of Heart is joined an unhappy Diſorder of the Head,—what Proſpect is there of a Reformation?

It is not therefore for his Cure, but in Juſtice to my own Reputation, That I again, and for the laſt Time, appear in print, on a Subject which muſt be diſguſting to every benevolent Reader. It is to convince the World, that my Character ought not to ſuſtain the leaſt Injury from the Aſſaults of one, who at leaſt with Reſpect to me, has buried all Senſe of Honour and Integrity, and is bent, at the Expenſe of every Thing that is characteriſtic of the Man of Senſe, Probity and Sodality, on the Ruin of his Neighbour's good Name. Happy for me that the Impotence of his Head and the Malignity of his Heart, have in his laſt Performance ſo ſignalized him, that ſhould he, again appear in print, the World muſt hold me inexcuſable, were I to vouchſafe him any further Notice. He has now immolated on the Altar of Vengeance his Character, as a Man of *Plain-Truth*, of which, in his former Productions, he has with a Mixture of Vanity and Arrogance, ſo peculiar to himſelf, moſt vauntingly boaſted. The Public will now have the fulleſt Opportunity of determining whether he is that *honeſt Merchant* that he pretends to be, or whether he is in Fact ſo devoid of all Truth, as to be unrivalled in that diſtinguiſhing Qualification, by the moſt quibbling pettifogging Lawyer in the Univerſe.

The Controverſy between us, about the Chancery Suit, he has now it ſeems tho't proper to reduce to a ſingle Point. It is ſimply; whether before he ever had any Concern with the Affair, I offered Six Hundred Pounds for a ſtale Demand then become of no Value, by wilful or negligent Dereliction; and which long before I made that Offer, if it ever was made, the Creditor of the Eſtate I had purchaſed, offered to a Gentleman for little more than one third Part of that Sum? The latter Part of the Queſtion, I believe, even Mr. Low's Effrontery itſelf, will not preſume to deny. Should his Raſhneſs urge him to the hazardous Attempt; I can produce a Perſon to prove it; the Weight of whoſe Reputation, even before Mr. Low had by his Conduct towards me, ſacrificed his own, would, in the Sentiments of thoſe who know the two Characters, have undoubtedly preponderated againſt one ſo light, vapouring, turbulent, bluſtering, and inſignificant, as that of my Adverſary.

The Queſtion then is reduced to a ſtill ſmaller Compaſs. It is, whether I ever offered Mrs. Schuyler £.600 for a derelict Claim, which I was neither bound in Equity or Honour to diſcharge.—That I did make the Offer I have publickly aſſerted, and ſhall confeſs on Oath in my Anſwer to his Bill. That my public Aſſertion was true, his Bill in Equity will prove. For in that Bill he expreſsly charges, "that in Behalf of Meſſrs. Bard, Weſner, and myſelf, I once *actually* cauſed an Offer "of £.600 to be made to Mrs. Schuyler for an "Aſſignment of the Mortgage," under which he Claims. Were this Offer really made, and which all his Counſel believe was made, they are unanimouſly of Opinion, as I am well informed, that it ought to have been accepted; And that it was made, his own Bill teſtifies. But, as it ſeems, that his Counſel think I offered what was reaſonable; his Complaint againſt me muſt appear groundleſs and highly cenſurable, unleſs he can convince the World that I never made the Offer. He therefore betakes himſelf to the moſt ſhameful Quibble, which the moſt ſhameleſs Quibbler in the Law would be aſhamed of, to wit, that I did not make the Offer by Letter to Mrs. Schuyler: And his Evidence againſt me is a Paragrah of a Letter from a nameleſs Perſon, perhaps as unworthy of a Name to live as himſelf, who takes the Liberty, if he ſpeaks the Truth, to declare upon the Aſſertion of an old Gentlewoman, whoſe Memory, tho' for her Integrity I have a great Veneration, may probably have deceived her; that ſhe never, either in Perſon, or by Letter, or Meſſage, received ſuch an Offer from me. But he has to be ſure, the Candor and Modeſty of a Saint, when he tells me I ought to have made Oath of the Offer. This I ſhall do in my Anſwer to his Bill; becauſe it is required by the Forms of Law; but to have made a voluntary Oath, however I might have done it with a ſafe Conſcience, would have been a Confeſſion that my Word is not as good as that of my bluſtering Adverſary, who, were his Want of Veracity out of Queſtion, muſt by the Heat of his Brain and the Turbulence of his Temper, be naturally and unavoidably betrayed into Untruths.

But give me Leave a little further to inquire into his Regard for Truth. That I did cauſe the *Offer* in Queſtion to be made, he aſſerts in his Bill; and if it was made, whether in Perſon, by Letter, or thro' a Friend, it is doubtleſs in Effect the ſame. It was ſtill an Offer, and a reaſonable one, in the Judgment of his own Counſel, it ought therefore to have been accepted; and had it been, his Suit in Chancery, had been rendered uſeleſs, and my Character been unattacked, had not the Rage of his Politic's found out ſome other Occaſion, equally unjuſt for aſſaulting it. Driven therefore to the moſt violent Neceſſity, and after having expreſsly charged in his Bill, that *I had actually cauſed the Offer to be made*, and even after his Counſel had laboured that Offer as a Reaſon for reviving his derelict Claim, nay more, after the Chancellor had made ſuch Offer, as charged in his Bill, the principal Reaſon for over-ruling my Demurrer; behold the diſtinguiſhed, the exemplary Modeſty of the Man! In aſſerting as he does in his laſt Production, "that I Jeſuitically employed a near Re"lation, only to tamper with a Widow and ſift out "the loweſt Price ſhe would take, and not frankly "to tell the higheſt Price he would give; and "that from Principles of Honour, he never "executed *the deſired* Office, or made the *pretended* Offer?" Does not ſuch Language b tray a Heart utterly deſtitute of Truth? Or does it beſpeak the Man of *Plain-Truth*? Does he ſay in his Bill that I actually *cauſed* the Offer to be made, which in other Words, is to aſſert that it actually was made; and has he the Braſs to aſſert that the Gentleman intruſted with it never made it; and even to call it a *pretended* Offer? The Man muſt ſurely be in a Delirium, for his own Bill flatly contradicts him. Or if his Underſtanding is ſaved, it muſt be at the Expence of his Heart. And in that Caſe I cannot avoid the Exclamation,—Noble Indications of my Adverſary's boaſted Regard to Truth! irrefragable Inſtances of his Candor and Generoſity! Demonſtrative Evidences of his ſtrict Attention to the Rules of Juſtice and Honour!

But the Truth is, that I never employed any Perſon to make the Offer. I made it myſelf by Letter, after acquainting the Gentleman with my Intentions, who, had he been living, would be a ſwift Witneſs againſt Mr. Low: And indeed without his Teſtimony, the World muſt come to this Concluſion, to wit; either that I made the Offer, or cauſed it to be made, or did neither; that I never cauſed it to be made, is aſſerted in Mr. Low's laſt Production: For if he is to be credited, he expreſsly aſſerts, that the Gentleman had too much Honour to make the Offer for me; but in his Bill he avers that I actually cauſed it to be made; and if I neither made it, nor cauſed it to be made, he has in that Caſe abuſed both the Truth and his Judge, in aſſerting before him, that I did actually cauſe it to be made. And who I pray is now convicted of wilful Faſhood? Ignoble, weak and contemptible Adverſary, whoſe Weapons are only hurtful when pointed againſt his own Breaſt! I ſhould therefore be juſtly cenſured by the Publie, were I any longer to contend with him on this Point. His ſhameful diſregard to Truth, which muſt render his future Publications utterly ineffectual, either for the Injury of my Reputation, or the Redemption of his forfeited Honour, bid me to be ever after ſilent on this Topic: And this Leſſon I aſſure the World, I ſhall religiouſly attend to, and diſmiſs this Subject by obſerving, that there is a manifeſt Diſtinction, between a Man's attempting to elude the Payment of his *own* Debt and refuſing to diſcharge a Claim on an Eſtate, which in Law and Equity became a Derelict long before he purchaſed the Eſtate; that notwithſtanding this manifeſt Diſtinction, it appears by Mr. Low's Bill, that I *actually cauſed* an Offer to be made to Mrs. Schuyler, of a Sum, which in his laſt Exhibition he declares was little leſs than the Amount of the Principal and Intereſt of her Demand; that tho' Neceſſity has now drove him, contrary to the Charge in his own Bill, to aſſert, that the Offer never was made; yet it is clear from his Bill, that he knew of the Offer before he commenced his Suit, that therefore he ought to have given me an Anſwer to the Offer, inſtead of filing his Bill againſt me; and upon the whole, that in ſpite of the Reaſonableneſs of the Offer as appears not only from his own Confeſſion, but from the Advice of his Counſel, he has without the leaſt Cauſe, other than what Avarice or Malice might ſuggeſt, convened me before the Chancellor, with Intent if poſſible to rob me of the Profits of my Purchaſe; or compel me to pay an exorbitant Sum, ariſing from his Inattention to my reaſonable Offer, from the Delay in Conſequence of ſuch an Inattention, and from an Aſſignment made to him, merely to juſtify his Demand of Compound Intereſt. And whether under ſuch Circumſtances, Honour and Duty do not conſpire to juſtify me in uſing every Weapon of defence againſt ſo unfair an Adverſary in a Courſe of Equity, is a Queſtion which I cheerfully ſubmit to the impartial World.

It is truly amazing that Mr. Low ſhould be ſo bent on the purſuit of Defamation, as to perſevere againſt the cleareſt Light, with reſpect to my Conduct about the Jerſey Line. The Bill for an indefinite Proviſion, was as I have formerly obſerved, depending in the Houſe before the Memorial was preſented. The latter was no Part of the original Scheme, but was preferred to remove Objections againſt an indefinite Proviſion. It was drawn in Conſequence of an Agreement among the Members within Doors, without my Privity, any farther than that I agreed to the Plan with the other Sign-

ers; and it is astonishing to the last Degree, that he should single me out from among those Signers, and the Members who promoted the Scheme, especially as I had no more Agency in the Affair, than those other Signers, except that of drawing the Memorial, according to the Plan concerted in the House. If there was any Deceit used to induce that Body to make an unjustifiable Provision, which I cannot believe was the Case, it lies with those Members who solicited the Affair in the House; and had this Publisher of false Tales been as tender of my Reputation as the Duty of an honest Man required, he might, as I before observed, have referred himself to Mr. Lispenard, who, in spite of our difference in Politics, must, in Justice and Honour acquit me of the Impeachment of sinister Design. But let the Memorial speak for itself. It represents that the Memorialists were informed, "that the Bill met with Obstruction, by Reason "that the Provision" thereby intended "is not "limitted. That the Memorialists being sincerely "desirous of having that Line settled, and being "willing to remove every Objection against the "Passing of the said Bill, therefore humbly begged "Leave to declare, their Readiness and Willing-"ness, in Case" the Expence of settling "the "Line, "should exceed the Sum of £.1500, that "the Surplus beyond that Sum, should, *if the Le-"gislature of this Colony should think fit*, and rea-"sonable, (plainly and expressly submitting it to "their Discretion) be levied in Proportion, by a "Tax or otherwise." upon the several Patents mentioned in the Memorial, and praying "that "the said Bill, which concerned the public Interest "of this Colony, as well as the Property of many "of its Inhabitants, might be passed into a Law." Immediately on the Reading the Memorial, the Bill, indefinite as it then was, and now is, was read a third Time. On which it was resolved *that the Bill do pass*. From whence it clearly follows, that as a Bill, with a limitted Provision, could not, consistent with the King's Instructions, possibly pass into a Law, of which that House, as well as former Houses of Assembly had been repeatedly informed; as the Memorial was calculated to remove the Objection against an indefinite Provision; and as that Objection could only be removed by a future Act of Legislation, of which the House were sensible, by immediately passing the Bill, indefinite as it was, there could be no Room for Imposition.

As to the Charge about the Instructions to our Members, my Adversary has thought proper, contrary to his known Obstinacy of Temper, to give it up; yet that he might not make a total Sacrifice of that *happy* Disposition of Mind, he has stated a new Charge on the same Subject. This indeed is not the first Instance of the Kind, to prove his Want of Candour in his Prosecution of this Controversy. Departures from his various Articles of Charge, have been too frequent to leave his Want of Integrity in the least doubtful. But this Observation is confirmed by the Charge now under Consideration, It is, "that I and my Abettors had declared, "that those Instructions, did not contain the Sen-"timents of the major Part of the Electors." What the Persons whom he is pleased to call my Abettors, have declared, I know not; but I would ask him what Authority he has to coin Assertions for me? Had he done me Justice, he should have said, that I had declared, that those Instructions were signed only by a small Minority; and had they been subscribed by a Majority, he had doubtless taken the Pains to prove it to the Public.

What I have said concerning the Virginia Resolves, needs little to support it, not only because I have already sufficiently performed that Task, but because my Antagonist has not dared to expose either his Ignorance or Malice, by attempting their Explanation. I again repeat it, I applaud their Spirit, considering the Occasion that gave Birth to them.—But they are evidently too broad; The Virginians not only asserted the *exclusive Right of Taxation*; but also that of regulating their *Internal Police*. But it seems Mr. Low is yet to learn what is meant by *internal Police*; tho' every Novice on the Subject of Government and Legislation, knows that it includes the whole System of Laws, for the internal Regulation, both of private and public Matters, in every State of civil Society. Now, to suppose that a Colony has a Right to deny the Mother Country a Control in this Instance; is to say no less, than that it may change the whole System, both of Government and the Distribution of Justice; and should such a supposed Right be exercised by any Colony, it would evidently imply an absolute Independence of the Mother Country.

As my Adversary has been so fond of continually changing his Articles of Charge, the Controversy, should I further prosecute it, would be as endless as abusive of the public Attention; I shall therefore, if he chooses to make any future Display of his most *rare Abilities*, and *conspicuous* Candour, leave him to the undisturbed Exercise of that Genius and Disposition, which in the Judgment of the impartial World, will furnish me with a sufficient Vindication.

JOHN MORIN SCOTT.

LONDON, March 16.

It is rumoured, that the office of Imprimator, will be again revived, and that Lord M——d will be requested to accept it.

We have information that a great personage sent a few days since for the Marquis of Granby; and after soliciting him to resume his offices, was told that he must beg to decline, and that he could not think of mixing with a set of men, who are not capable of acting worthy the approbation of an honest mind.

Letters from Gallipoli mention, that the utmost consternation now reigns in the imperial city of Constantinople, as a report prevailed that the whole Russian army was actually within ten days march of the capital, when the last courier came from thence.

A great personage it is said a few days since declared that the people should not say with regard to the remonstrance as they had respecting their petitions, "that he had taken no notice of it," for he was resolved to take proper *notice of it and punish the abettors.*

March 19. Thursday morning a deputation from the merchants of the city of London waited upon Lord Chatham, to know what foundation his Lordship had for his late declaration, in a certain place, "that he would pledge his honour that at the time he was now speaking it, our natural enemies the French and Spaniards, had begun to commit hostilities against us in some part of the globe."

March 26. A gentleman lately arrived in town from Carthagena, says, that in that harbour are several first rate men of war, besides frigates, ready to put to sea at a few hours notice. The same gentleman says, he was assured, that in every other port of Spain there were men of war and frigates, all well manned, and ready for immediate service.

On Saturday last an elegant entertainment was given on board the Britannia, Capt. Thomas Miller, of New York, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, the Governor, and several other Gentlemen of eminence in that province. The Britannia is universally allowed to be the finest vessel belonging to North-America, and nothing could equal the pleasure of the company on Saturday, but the polite solicitude of the Captain for their general satisfaction.

April 6. Reports are now industriously circulating, that the American affairs will, at last, be brought to a happy period; but many Gentlemen, skilled in the temper of the Colonies, greatly doubt it; for there was a time (say they) when the minds of the Americans were susceptible of whatever impressions the mother country wished to communicate; there was a time when their affections were unalienated; and there was a time when we were no less felt than acknowledged of the most eminent importance to their convenience and welfare. But they had not then manufactories established amongst them, they had not then discovered, that money was the key to every port, and the pass-port in all climates.

That a war is both seriously talked of at court, and expected will soon happen, is a piece of intelligence that may be depended on.

A camp has been marked out (by some of the artillery officers from Woolwich) on Blackheath, for the following regiments, who are to compose it as soon as the weather will permit.—Cavalry, Sir John Mourdant's dragoons, and General Elliott's light dragoons. Foot guards, first ditto of the third regiment of artillery. Total, 4 squadrons, 6 battalions, 12 field pieces, and 2 field pieces to attend each battalion.

Monday Evening arrived the Ship Britannia, Capt. Thomas Miller, in 6 Weeks from the Downs. May the 23th, Lon. 66, 28, spoke the Sloop Rainbow, Capt. Solomon Phips, 12 Days from Casco Bay, bound to Bermudas. The London Papers to the 16th April, by Capt. Miller, give us the following Advices, viz.

LONDON,

April 7. The question upon which the Min—ty became the M—j—y, yesterday se'nnight, has not yet been clearly explained. A motion having been made by Mr. G—lle for leave to bring in a bill for the more equitable decision of contested elections; the same was granted, but the min—try thought fit to oppose its passing, not perhaps because they did not approve it, but because they might think it was giving up a branch of the m——l prerogative. It had been a custom, of which all m——rs had availed themselves from the time of the Revolution down to the meeting of the present p——, to determine contested elections by numbers; and as the m——r could, in former p———ts, always command a majority, the decisions in contest were sure to be carried in favour of the man whom the m——r approved; insomuch, that during the Tory m——y of Q. Anne, there was not one instance of a Whig member's being admitted upon petition; and during the ministry of Sir R. Walpole, it is well known, that the loss of the Chippenham election was the loss of his power as a minister. To prevent these shameful proceedings for the future, the bill in question provides, that 45 members shall be appointed by the House as a select committee, to inquire into the *merits* of the election in contest, out of which number each candidate shall have a right to except against *fifteen*; so that the number of *fifteen* will at last only remain to decide the contest; and these are, *upon oath*, to determine according to the evidence that shall be produced before them. A more equitable bill than this the mind of man could not have suggested. It was not therefore to be wondered that it met the countenance of a very great majority, and the rather, as the principle upon which it was opposed could have weight only with a few. This bill will, in its consequences, operate farther than at first view it may seem, as it effectually strikes at the root of bribery and corruption; for as there is already a law as strong as words can frame it, against bribery and corruption, the slightest proof of any such influence will now disqualify any member from sitting in the House, and no m——r will be able to defend him.

April 14. Yesterday the House of Peers adjourned to Thursday the 26th inst. and the House of Commons to Thuesday the 24th.

It is said that a certain declaration in an august assembly, made by a patriotic Peer, will be questioned after the holidays.

At the meeting of an august assembly after the holidays, when the temporary business is gone through, the lately delivered petitions and remonstrances will be further considered.

At Guildhall yesterday, after the Town-Clerk had read aloud the King's answer to the Remonstrance, with the resolutions and address of the House of Commons thereon; as likewise the resolutions of the Goldsmiths, Grocers, & Weavers; a motion was made and seconded, that the King's answer should be entered on the City Journals, which was agreed to.

The Lord Mayor thereon observed, 'That the answer received to the remonstrance was a very harsh one; so much so, that in the whole history of England, it perhaps, could not be paralleled. Notwithstanding this, he said, he could not arraign his Majesty, but his M——rs; who, on this, as well upon every other occasion, treated the opinions of the people with insolence and disrespect.' As a proof of the affability of the King, he urged their having all had the honour to kiss his hand.

He mentioned 'the danger he had run in supporting the last resolutions of the Livery in a certain assembly, on which occasion (he said) he had been threatened with confinement, sequestration of his effects, and even with banishment; and which threats he really believed would have been put in execution but for the spirited support of another of the city's representatives, Mr. Trecothick, and the two worthy Sheriffs, with some other gentlemen.'

In regard to the resolutions of the Goldsmith's Weavers, and Grocers, he said, 'That their reflections were as illiberal as untrue, as that, as well as every act of the Livery, was not done clandestinely or insidiously, but in the face of open day, and with the joint concurrence (one only excepted) of the most respectable citizens in the world.

He concluded with observing, 'That he had accepted the office of Lord Mayor, with a determination to support the dignity of it as an honest man, and their faithful guardian, and that, though they were charged with a design to promote riots and disturbances in the city, he would, on every occasion, take care to exert his authority to pervent them, and therefore recommended them strongly to preserve peace as much as possible the ensueing holiday week.'

The authenticity of a certain remonstrance having been questioned, a correspondent informs us, that if some kind of answer is not given to it, it has been resolved to present another signed by the electors.

The protest against a remonstrance of a certain city, is signed it is said, by near 2000 persons, which is supposed to be the effect of undue influence.

Certain companies, who have made some late extraordinary resolutions, we hear, are likewise preparing a protest against the remonstrance, to be signed by the liveries of their respective companies.

From the Daily Advertiser, London, April 16.

LYAR'S CORNER.

It is confidently reported, that it is at last a settled point to release Mr. Wilkes on Monday or Tuesday next, government agreeing for once in opinion with that gentleman, in the Article of preventing any riotous assembling of the Populace on this occasion. Lond: Packet, April 12.

It is confidently said that Lord Camden will have the Seals again in a few days, and

That the Earl of Chatham will shortly be appointed First Lord of the treasury. Ditto.

Great wagers are depending at the west end of the town that war will be declared against France and Spain in six Months time. Pub. Adv. April 13.

A report prevailed yesterday morning, that a certain Colonel will vacate his seat by the acceptance of a place, when a new writ will be issued for the county, in order to give a patriotic gentleman an opportunity of being re-chosen. Gazetteer, April 11.

It is confidently reported that the Ministry begin to *fall* out with one another, which the adverse party will take advantage of, and leap into the saddle. Mid. Journal, April 12.

The present plan talked of for an accommodation between the majority and minority is said to be the production of Lord Lyttleton. Ditto, ditto.

On a strict calculation it appears that above forty of his Majesty's subjects have been killed by the soldiery in different parts of the kingdom within these three years. Lond. Even Post, April 14.

No courier having hitherto arrived at the Russian ambassador's, with advice of the reduction of Brailow, the report concerning the same is now become doubtful. It is the same with respect to another rumour which prevailed, viz. that the Russian troops, commanded by general Panin, have taken the fortress of Bender by assault.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes has sent circular letters to all his friends, requesting them to exert their utmost Influence to preserve good order among the people on the day of his releasement.

It is said that Miss Wilkes will accompany her father on an excursion for a few Days into the country.

We hear that the several clubs which have elected Mr. Wilkes one of their members, have all made contributions for the total discharge of that gentleman's debts.

They write from Cirencester in Gloucestershire, that the ladies there are so zealous in the cause of Mr. Wilkes, that they intend giving a ball to the gentlemen on the night of Mr. Wilke's releasement, and that they have already dispersed tickets for that purpose.

Friday the 13th March, sailed from Spithead, Admiral Elphinston, with the Russian squadron under his command, consisting of six ships of the line and three transports.

A private letter from Amsterdam mentions, that one hundred tons of tea were actually shipped on board a Dutch vessel, the latter end of March last, for St. Eustatia, with design to be sold to the North-American vessels which constantly resort there.

They write from Hamburgh, that the Court of Petersburgh seem somewhat alarmed for the fate of the Russian squadron, should it be attacked by the French and Spanish fleets, which had occasioned the holding divers Councils, at the breaking up of which, Couriers were dispatched to the different Northern Courts in alliance with her Majesty.

ANNAPOLIS, May 24.

A numerous and general committee appointed by the inhabitants of St. Mary's County, met the 8th instant at Leonard's Town, to inquire into and consider the importation of sundry cargoes of goods by some late ships from London, and Glasgow, when it appear'd that small quantities of goods contrary to the non-importation agreement, had been sent to 3 or 4 different merchants, who readily agreed to send the said goods back, which are to be reshipped under the inspection of the committee. It appear'd by the letters of these merchants, that they had no design to violate the non-importation agreement, but that the goods were sent thro' the inadvertance of the merchants at home. Several other importers by these vessels, had not an article contrary to the agreement.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

A few days ago a rumour was spread, that the Merchants of Newport, in Rhode-Island, had basely violated their non-importation agreement, which they had freely plighted their word and

honour to maintain inviolably, until the revenue-act against America was repealed: This report, notwithstanding it appeared well authenticated, could barely gain credit; it being thought there could not be found in America any sett of men, much less a whole town, so devoid of honour, so lost to all sense of liberty, as, for any dirty consideration of present gain, to sacrifice that which alone can make life comfortable, and to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage; but on Tuesday last, we are informed, the merchants committee here received by the post a letter from the late committee of Newport, confirming the truth of the report. The news of this base defection was hardly communicated, when a vessel came in sight from Newport. The people, fired with indignation at the base conduct of the Newport merchants, in order to shew their abhorrence and detestation of their proceedings, unanimously resolved to have no dealings, traffic or commerce with them, but to look on them as betrayers of the liberties of America.

In consequence of a summons issued for a meeting of the artificers, manufacturers, tradesmen, mechanicks, and others, to be held yesterday at the State-house, a considerable and respectable body of them met there, and unanimously came into the following resolutions

First, We will, by all prudential ways and means, endeavour to render the non-importation, as it now stands, permanent, and prevent any the least violation of it.

Secondly, We will exert our influence for the promotion of American manufactures, both by using them ourselves, and by recommending them to others.

Thirdly, Should any person or persons be found so dead to all the warm emotions of the heart, *even when liberty is at stake*, as to import contrary to the spirit and intention of the non-importation agreement, we will *never* purchase any article whatever of such person, and when the present momentous struggle is past, and our constitutional rights restored, we will hold them in the most abject contempt, and treat them accordingly.

Fourthly, As the Rhode-Islanders have been found deficient in their public faith, pledged to the other colonies, for maintaining a non-importation agreement, it is requested by this meeting, that Capt. Whitman, who arrived here on Tuesday last with a cargo from Newport, will, as soon as possible, depart quietly from this port, without attempting to unload any part of his cargo, it being the determination of this meeting, not to have any intercourse with that colony, until they return to their former agreement, or until the revenue act is totally repealed.

Fifthly, We will attend the general meeting appointed to be held on the 5th of June next, and support the resolutions of this day to the utmost of our abilities.

Mr. PRINTER, *New York, May 19.*

The following, though of an old Date, was received but yesterday: I beg you will communicate it to the Public through the Channel of your next Paper, and oblige your's, &c. P.

London, Feb. 7, 1770.

—"To be free, I grow more and more tired of my Country, and I shall be more and more in Love with the Colonies, if they continue firm 'till they have carried their Point; but I shall be grieved to my very Soul, if they at length faint and crouch to the Burthen of unconstitutional Impositions: I am fearful of them, and yet encourage myself to hope that they will hold out. Perseverance, Union, and steadiness must bring them Redress, and nothing besides will do it.——The full Removal of American Grievances is not expected in general: It is thought that the Ministry will attempt the Repeal only of some, and not of all the Taxes, and that the Duty on Tea, and the Board of Commissioners will be continued to prove the Authority, and maintain the Right of England's taxing them; should this be the Case, you must renew your Associations against trading with us, for if the Ministry once find you are to be wearied out, they will expect it will be always so, and you will have your Chains rivetted. The Time for your contesting the Point with them is very favourable to you, through our Party Divisions and other Circumstances, and such an Opportunity may not soon offer again.——The Opposition to the Ministry is encreasing in Weight and Consequence as well as Numbers: Many of them (it is to be apprehended) are no Friends to America, but may help her from sinister Views; and will be glad of a Handle through her Assistance for overthrowing the Ministry.—— The ministerial Blunder in the Irish Parliament, is, and must be the Means of encreasing the Opposition. The present Court System must be demolished, or Liberty will sicken and die.

"Liberty, it is likely, will erect its Standard in America, for the Sons of Liberty in all Quarters, and of all Nations to flock to. *February 7.*

P. S. Talking yesterday with Mr. ——, * I gathered, that the Merchants here would, *as it were*, sit down quiet with a Repeal of the Duties, the Tea excepted:—That you are to be soothed with the Hopes of that's being repealed after a Time, by the Influence of the East-India Company, and that the Goods ordered would be sent: To which I replied, that if so, the Merchants betrayed you, and I hoped that you would make them suffer for it by returning every Article, and so loading them with Freight out and in. The Merchants here want in general, Resolution and Spirit, and you must force them into it; would they exert themselves properly, they would have greater Weight, but the Ministry have Tools among them, who are manged to betray the rest."

* *This is a very considerable House in London.*

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, May 15, 1770.

"Agreeable to Promise, I take this Opportunity to inform you of the Result of the Committee at Bradford's last Night, which was, "That no Resolutions respecting Importation, be entered into before the 5th of next June, in order that they may have an Opportunity of being made acquainted with the Sentiments of their Sister Provinces. That a Committee of Twenty-one Merchants (then appointed) in the intervening Time, prepare a List of such Articles of Merchandize as they shall think necessary to import, to be produced at a general Meeting on said 5th of June."

"The Favourers of an Importation, were our principal Dry Good Merchants. The principal Opposers, Persons who are not Importers, or if any amongst 'em are, but smally so. Now say the principal Merchants 'We are immediately injured from a Non-Import. *We particularly* are aggrieved, and should not suffer any Person who has not signed our former Resolutions or Agreement, or who is but trifflingly concerned in Trade to have any Voice in our Resolutions.' Is this reasoning patriotically? Is there the smallest Appearance of Justice in such an arbitrary Argument? Shall a few Men because they are extensive, in particular Imports, (admit they cannot accumulate from a temporary Cessation of Importation as many Thousands as their Avarice would dictate) Shall they, I say, shall such Canker Worms of provincial Industry and Emolument have it in their Power to form Resolves apparently destructive of the Rights of every true Inhabitant in the Government?——I am afraid many will say they have a Right to do so; and I grant from one Principle they have, but at such an important Crisis as this, I shall never think I am right, except when I indulge a contrary Opinion."

NEW-YORK, May 31.

At a general Election at Hartford, the Assembly made Choice of the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Esq; Governor, the Hon. Matthew Griswold, Esq; Deputy Governor; George Wyllys, Esq; Secretary.

We hear that John Clay and Jacob Osborne, the two Criminals who were to have been executed the 18th inst. have received his Honour the Lieut. Governor's Pardon.

We hear that the Britannia has brought over the Statues of his Majesty and Mr. Pitt, now Earl of Chatham, also a large Bell, for the new North-Church in this City, the Gift of Simon Johnson, Esq; to said Church; also Part of the Governor's Baggage, and several Servants.

In the same Ship came Passengers, the Rev. Doct. Bostwick, Mr. Brent and Family, Mr. Smith, and Capt. Farquar.

Before Capt. Miller left London, he heard Mr. Wilkes was discharged from his Imprisonment.

We have undoubted Intelligence, not only that it was certain the Duty on Tea, would not be taken off, the last Session of Parliament, but that the Repeal of the Duties on Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, was not to take Place before December next. So that the Non-Importation Agreement, to answer the End, must necessarily subsist, at least till after the Season for next Fall Goods will be over.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Boston, to his Friend in this City. Boston, May 19th, 1770.

"Capt. Symes is just arrived from London, and says, that his Majesty sent for the Marquis of Granby; and intreated him to resume the Command of the Army; but that his Lordship pertinaciously declined.— His Majesty asked Granby whether he tho't his Army might be depended upon, in Case of a Rupture with the People.——Granby answered, the Officers in general might; as the Bulk of them were Scotchmen.——Capt. Scott is this Day sailed for London, with a Cargo of British Merchandize.——Britain will doubtless flourish; if the Conveniencies, Nay, the Luxuries of Life continue thus to pour in upon her from all Quarters."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Britannia, Miller, from London; Britannia, Brynan, St. Ubes. Sloop Endeavour, Hinckley, Nantucket; Garland, Riley; and Polly, Bettes, Surinam; Green-Island, Wetmore; Charming Betsy, Thompson; and Brig Sally, Jauncey, Jamaica. Sloop True-Blue, Rowings, Musquito-Shore; Lydia, Freebody, jun. Rhode-Island; Margaret, Hodge; and Ranger, Dwight, Coracoa; Frugality, Dickinson, Turks-Island; Little Peggy, Randall, jun. New-Orleans; Dove, Ferguson, Philadelphia. Schooner Polly, Roberts, North-Carolina; Trial, Cole, Boston; William, Anderson, St. Augustine. Brig Providence, Boyd, Liverpool.

Outward.—Ship Ellin, Clark; and Snow Jersey, Roach, for Bristol. Schooner Drake, Cole; and Sloop Bittren, Harris, Boston; Polly, Houston; and Brig Christian, M'Munn, Coracoa; Matty, Richards, Newfoundland. Sloop Fanning, Hotmer, Seraleon; Endeavour, Hinckley, Nantucket; Lydia, Freebody, jun. Rhode Island; George, Chace, Falmouth; N. E. Liberty, Cummings, South-Carolina; St. Andrew, Bon, Madeira.

Outward.—Sloop Little Bob, Harris, to New-Orleans; Sea Flower, Whippy, Whaling; Francis, Seymour; Dove, Brown; Schooner Shirley, Hylton, jun. St. Christopers. Polly, Periam; and Sally, Pell, St. Croix; Ranger, Cox, Quebec; Catherine, Wood, St. Eustatia; Harmony, Fife, Bermuda; Dispatch, Mountanye, Lisbon; Nancy, Frost, Newfoundland; Good Intent, Campbell, Coracoa.

Old Jamaica SPIRITS,

A few HOGSHEADS,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JAMES CREIGHTON,

Near the Royal Exchange. 30—

WHEREAS the ship Sharp, Capt. Spiers, arrived on Tuesday last from Glasgow, consigned to Messrs. Walter and Thomas Buchannan and Co. with a quantity of goods for this place and Philadelphia, shipped contrary to the agreement, and the express orders of Messrs. Buchannans and other merchants of this city; we the Committee of merchants, appointed to inspect into the importation of goods, do certify, that Messrs. Buchannans, and other persons, to whom goods are consigned in the said vessel, for this place; so far from countenancing these importations, did cheerfully and voluntarily agree to the said goods being sent back again, and conducted themselves in every other respect, to the entire satisfaction of the Committee, who are fully convinced, that they have in no respect, been accessary to the violation of the non-importation agreement: But that they are justly intitled to the esteem and favour of their fellow citizens.

Huyb. V. Wagenen,	*Jacob Walton,*	*Isaac Low,*
James Desbrosses, jun	*John Murray,*	*John Thurman, jun.*
Theophylact Bache,	*William Neilson,*	*Peter T. Curtenius,*
Samuel Verplanck,	*Henry Remsen, jun.*	*Edward Laight,*
John Broome.	*Walter Franklin.*	*John H. Gruger,*

THIS is to notify the Susquehannah Company, to meet at Hartford, on Wednesday the 6th Day of June next, at nine o'Clock in the Morning: As the Affairs then to be transacted may be of the utmost Importance to said Company, it is hoped there will be as universal an Attendance as possible.

Windham, May 16th, 1770.

ELIPHALET DYER,
SAMUEL GRAY,
GER. BREEDE,
} Committee.

New-York, 28th May, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber in New-York, an indented servant man, a sailor by trade, named Robert Mathews, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown hair, of a fair complexion, blew eyes, well built, and much pitted with the small-pox, knock kneed, was born in Philadelphia; had on when he went away, a brown forest cloth coat, green waistcoat, blue and white striped lining, coarse trowsers, with buttons on them marked 16. Whoever takes up the said run away, and secures him in any of his majesty's goals, or brings him to his master, shall have Four Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid by HENRY USTICK. 30 33

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, To-Morrow,

At the Merchant's Coffee-House, at 12 o'Clock;

The SLOOP

SALLY,

BURTHEN about 80 Tons, now lying at the Albany-Pier,—with all her Tackling and Apparel, as she came from Sea, (the Cargo on Board excepted).

At the same Time and Place, about

12 Boxes of SOAP, will be sold.

City of New-York, 31st May 1770.

To the PUBLIC.

EDWARD BARDIN, who lately kept the King's Arms Tavern, in the Fields, will open on Monday next, a complete Victualing-House, the Sign of the Golden Ton, in Chapel-Street; where Gentlemen may Breakfast, Dine and Sup, any Day in the Week:—Also Dinners or Suppers for large or small set Companies, provided in the most genteel Manner, on the shortest Notice—Victuals ready dressed, sold out in any Quantity, to such Persons who may find it convenient to send for it; *And* every Day, from eleven o'Clock till twelve, a Cloth will be laid, for such Gentlemen who may choose a Relish, &c.

Said Bardin returns his sincere Thanks to his former Customers, for their many Favours, and humbly hopes for a Continuance thereof, which he will endeavour to Merit, by the most civil Treatment, and the very best Accommodations.

The public Prints taken in for Gentlemen's Amusement.

N. B. Mead and Cakes, as usual: Such Persons as send for Mead out of the House, are desired to send good clean Bottles, in return for those taken away. 30 33

HENRY REMSEN, jun. & Com.

Have remaining for Sale at their Store in Hanover-Square, on the most reasonable Terms, *the following Articles*;

SCARLET, blue, green, drab colour and mixt broadcloths; red strouds, scarlet shalloon, crimson and yellow tammy, green and blue calimanco, black russel; plain and figured black everlasting, flowered drawboy, brown thickset, dyed barragon, cotton ribbs, white and dyed jeans; a few pieces of linen check, striped camblet, figured duroys and stuffs, figured white silk gauze; 6-4, 6-4 and half qur and 7-4 bed bunts; striped ticken, clouting diaper, mens and boys black worsted stockings, girls and maids blue do. scarlet & black breeches pieces, mens silk stockings, boys brown thread do. womens fine white thread do. a few pieces of chints and callico; striped and check'd muzeen and loretto for mens vests; a few pieces of white and black edging, some trimming and other ribbons; black trimming for hatts, black figured mode, silk knee garters, black cravats; buttons, silk and hair, and twist; temple spectacles, fine and coarse horn combs, combs in cases; girls and womens fans of various sorts, womens black silk gloves and mits; white, black and green threads, waters in boxes; white and yellow metal and plated buttons, horsewhips, mixt and brown plush; womens crape, Irish linens, Irish cambler, striped holland, brown Manchester velvet, white China taffaties and flower'd damask, scarlet silk cord, broad scarlet gimp, green silk purses; fine and coarse darning needles, girls and maids purple flower'd mits, womens black crape fans; darning thread, some links, buckles, scissars, razors, small snuff boxes, sweet meat knives, beeds; long sithes, that can be recommended, &c.

ALSO,

The very best of wool cards,—and cotton cards.

☞ Ready money given for any quantity of merchantable POT and PEARL ASHES 30 33

Albany, 26th May, 1770.

ALL Persons indebted to Thomas Shipboy, of Albany, by Bond, Note, or Book Debt; are requested to come and discharge the same, by the first of August next, otherwise, they may depend that their Accounts, &c. will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without further Notice. 30 33

ANY Gentleman inclining or intending to carry on the Spermaceti-Works, in all the various Branches; may hear of a young Man at Mr. Gilston's, near the Head of Chapel-Street; who will engage to answer his highest Expectations, in performing every Branch thereunto belonging: And likewise erect the Materials for carrying on said Business.

New-Jersey, Monmouth. } BY Order of the Hon. Judges, John Anderson, and James Lawrence, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County; that Samuel Leonard, jun. a Prisoner for Debt in said Gaol, was this 26th Day of April 1770, qualified to his Schedule of his Effects, pursuant to a late Act of the Assembly; entitled an Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, made this present tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, &c.

Now this is to give Notice, to all the Creditors of said Debtor, that they be together at the Court House of said County, on the 18th Day of June next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why the said Debtor's Estate should not be assigned for the Use of his Creditors, and his Body discharged from Gaol, pursuant to said Act. 30 33.

Monmouth Gaol, April 26th, 1770.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN-away from the Subscriber, living in Evesham, Burlington County, New-Jersey, on the 25th Instant May; an English Servant Man, named Thomas Haines, about 20 Year, of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, stoops in his Walk, has a down Look, wears his own straight brown Hair, little Eyes, is slender built: Had on and took with him, a half-worn Beaver Hat, a drab coloured homespun Bearskin Jacket, an old Oznaburgs Shirt, Tow Trowsers, very long; a Pair of knit Breeches, of a Dove Colour, with brown Knee Gasters, blue Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes. It is likely he will pretend to know something of the butchering Business, as he served some Time to it in England.—Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, if taken up in New-York Government, and Ten Dollars, if taken in New-Jersey, with all reasonable Charges, paid by

30 33 JOSIAH FOSTER.

POET'S CORNER.

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, March 27.

A great Man's Soliloquy on the Event of a late Addreſs.

YES—*it ſhall live, while mem'ry can retain*
The ſenſe of wrong; in this diſtracted brain
This deed ſhall live——
Have we ſo long to this ill-fated hour,
Endur'd the lawleſs inſolence of pow'r,
In hopes ſweet mercy beaming forth at laſt,
Would recompence our toils and ſuff'rings paſt;
That G—— *would vindicate the common cauſe,*
Nor ſuffer ſlaves to trample nature's laws?
Shall this proud city that has ſtood ſo long
The nation's envy, and the pride of ſong;
Whoſe wealth by commerce wafted from afar,
The K——*'s ſupport and ſinews of the war,*
Has made its merchants without vain pretence
Princes in ſplendour and magnificence,
Is't ancient dignity and greateſt low'r
To be the victim and the jeſt of pow'r?
Curſt be the thought.—O never be it ſaid
That Britain's ſons to arms and freedom bred,
Should tamely ſit while ſoul oppreſſion reigns,
Bow to a T——*'s yoke, and ſmile in chains.*
And, O the laſt ſad wretched mark of ſlaves!
Submit to inſult, and the ſcorn of knaves,
Who to the circle or the levee go,
To learn their dubious anſwer—yes or no.
Yet ſhall this tribe who now preſume to ſport
With Britain's woes—theſe vermin of the court—
Be taught—tho' loyal patience long may bear—
MEN yet muſt feel—and vengeance claims it's ſhare:
Yet ſhall our deeds this ſolemn truth atteſt—
No curſe ſo cruel as an ill-tim'd jeſt.
For me, the CITY's GUARDIAN (ſacred truſt!)
Who've liv'd to ſee it's glories laid in duſt;
Ne'er ſhall my ſoul or taſte of joy or peace,
'Till Slav'ry, Inſult and Oppreſſion ceaſe,
'Till knaves once more our pow'r and virtue own,
And FREEDOM reign ſecurely on her throne.
But if on earth hard fate the boon denies,
We'll bravely die, and ſeek HER in the ſkies.

MARCELLUS.

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP

ELLEN,

JOHN CLARK, MASTER;

WILL ſail about the Middle of next Month: For Freight or Paſſage, agree with ſaid Maſter, on board, at Cruger's Wharf; where the Ship may be ſeen calculated for the conveniency of Accommodation of Paſſengers, equal to any Ship belonging to this Port.

May 24th. 29 3t

Wants a Place,

A Young Man who can be well recommended, is willing to wait on a Gentleman, and has been uſed to tend at Table.

(29 3t) Inquire of the Printer.

JAMES RIVINGTON,

BOOKSELLER,

Facing the Coffee-Houſe Bridge,—Has the following Novels, Books of Inſtruction, Amuſement, &c. to ſell;

THE Sentimental Journal.
The Continuation of do.
The Farmer's Son of Kent.
The Farmer's Daughter of Eſſex.
The Citizen of the World.
The Fair American.
The Cottage.
The Hiſtory of Lady Caroline and Lady Frances Stroud, by Miſs Minifies.
The Exemplary Mother.
The Woman of Honour.
The Polite Lady, for Miſſes at Boarding School.
Eliza Muſgrove.
Emily Montagu, by the Author of Julia Mandeville.
The New CLARISSA.
Eliza.
Miſs Somerville.
The Surpriſes of Love.
Commodore Byron's late Voyage round the World.
Clariſſa.
Sir Charles Grandiſon.
Ruffhead's Life of Mr. Pope.
The Meſſiah.
The Death of Abel.
The Curioſities of Ireland, with Cuts.
The Elements of Criticiſm.
The Spirit of Laws.
The celebrated D. Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles the 5th.
Lord Littleton's Hiſtory of Henry the Second.
Salmon's Geographical Grammar.
Langhorne's Conſtantia and Theodoſius.
A new Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, by Mortimer.
The North-Briton, fourth Volume.
Patty Saunders.
Beliſarius.
The Vicar of Wakefield.
Letters on the Hiſtory of England, by Lords Orrery and Littleton.
The Perſian Letters, by Monteſquieu.
The Man of 40 Crowns, Princeſs of Babylon, and Sincere Huſon, by Voltaire.
The young Lady's Magazine.
Pope's Eſſay on Man.
The New Plays and Farces.
Baretti's Travels to Italy.
Sharp's Travels thro' do.
The Sailor's Letters.
Barford Abbey.
The Unexpected Wedding.
Louiſa Milumay.
The Academy of Plays.
Miſs Pitſborough.
Alicia Montagu.
The Idler by the Author of the Rambler.
Maſon's Poems, Elfrida Caractacus, &c.
Indiana Danby.
Hudibraſs.
Memoirs of Corſica.
Hawkeſworth's Telemachus.
Dr. Blackſtone's Commentaries on the Laws of England.
Hortman's Conveyancer.
Prieſtley on Government.
D. Smollett's Adventures of an Atom.

Alſo the fineſt Vermilion Wafers.
Singleton's Gaffs for Cock-fighting,
And his beſt Cork Screws.
MENS GLOVES for FUNERALS.
AND
KEYSER's PILLS.

29 3t

To be SOLD or LEASED, for a Term of YEARS,

FOUR Lots of Ground, lying at the Ship Yards: Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe or leaſe the above, may inquire of the Printer. Alſo to be ſold, A likely Mulatto Boy of 18 Years of Age, can do all Kind of Houſe-work, is ſold for want of Employ. 29 3t

WILLIAM NEILSON,

IS removed to the Houſe in which Meſſrs. Thompſon and Alexander, lately lived, being the ſame formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Franks, in Great Dock-Street, near the Coenties Market, where he hath for Sale on very low Terms.

A freſh Aſſortment of 4-4 and 7-8 Iriſh Linens, juſt imported in the Brig Conway, from Newry.—Alſo,

A large Aſſortment of the following GOODS,
Cheap for READY MONEY.

DEEP and light blue, black, white, green, red, ſcarlet, brown, coffee, crimſon, ſnuff, and drab coloured ſhalloons; black ſattinets, gold and brown ſuperfine muſſinets, blue and bloom do. yellow and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do. ſcarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety of ſtript and printed linens and cottons, gold and red croſs barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper-plate work'd do. red and black flower'd linens; cotton chintzes, two blues and gold colour'd do. flower'd and border'd printed handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. ſewing ſilks of all colours, taylors threads of the beſt quality, hair bindings, buttons; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 ſwanſkin blankets; dark and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimſon, red, ſcarlet, buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4, and 8-4 coatings; dark and light grey, brown, blue, green, ſcarlet, crimſon and drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 naps; dark grey, brown, claret, coffee and mix'd friſes and ratteens; mix'd brown, drab and cloth colour'd double milled lineſeys and narrow cloths; alſo choice butter in firkins, &c. 16 2s

N. B. The above goods will be ſold on as low terms, as before the non-importation took place.

TO BE SOLD,

Upon as reaſonable Terms, as they ſold before the Agreement for not importing Goods from Great Britain,—at

ABEEL and BYVANCK's,

Near Coenties-Market,

A conſiderable Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

AS ALSO,

BEST Powder,
German Steel,
Bar Iron,
24d. Nails by the Caſk,
Do. aſorted, by the ſmaller Quantity, at the uſual Price,
Copperas,
Allum,
Chalk by the Ct.
Bar Lead,
Iron Pots and Kettles, equal to the Holland,
Large Iron Tea Kettles,
Do. Stew Pans,
Do. Dripping Pans,
Do. Skillets, Dogs, Waggon and Cart Boxes,
Iron and Box Coffee Mills,
Butter by the Firkin,
Chiſels aſorted, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported from Great Britain, and at a leſs Price.

They have alſo finiſhing off, at the Manufactory in this Province, a large Parcel of Sithes, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported.

N. B. They receive Pennſylvania Money in Payment for Goods. 22—

THE impoſition of a tax upon goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, akho' a palpable violation of their moſt ſacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itſelf impolitic, abſurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herſelf; Yet, notwithſtanding the abſurdity of the meaſure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles ſo neceſſary to us, that it was with reaſon ſuppoſed we could not do without them, and therefore ſhould be compelled by our wants, to ſubmit to the impoſition.

The reſolutions of the colonies to ſtop importation from Great Britain, till ſhe retracted her unjuſt claims, was judiciouſly calculated to anſwer the end, but defective in making proviſion for a ſupply of the neceſſary articles by other means.——If this ſupply cannot be obtained, for articles of abſolute neceſſity, it is impoſſible that our agreement for non-importation ſhould long ſubſiſt, or anſwer the end propoſed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the deſign, and would preſerve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all poſſible encouragement to the manufactures among ourſelves, of thoſe neceſſary articles on which Great Britain has impoſed duties. Among theſe articles none is more neceſſary and conſiderable than paper,——nor more eaſily ſupplied, among our ſelves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers——Without rags it is impoſſible for them to ſupply us with paper,—There are rags abundantly ſufficient for the purpoſe, if people would only be at the pains to ſave them.—The value to each perſon is ſuch a triſle, they do not think it worth while, but they ſhould not ſave them merely for the value to themſelves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the ſervice they would do their country, in whoſe welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raiſe a quantity ſufficient to anſwer the end,—And ſurely thoſe who will not be at the pains of this little ſervice, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be ſo eſteemed.

☞ Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and ſells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

TO BE LET,

From the firſt of MAY

A Houſe in Maiden-Lane, oppoſite to Mr. Rutger's Brew-Houſe, with ſeven fire places, a good yard a pump of excellent water, and a good ciſtern: Inquire of the Printer hereof. 14 2s

JOSEPH and THOMAS PEARSALL,

WATCH-MAKERS,

HAVE removed from the Place where they formerly lived, to the Houſe nearly oppoſite, (where Haddock and Bowne lately lived) between Beekman and Burling's Slip; where they ſtill continue their Buſineſs as uſual.

To be SOLD,

By PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK's-SLIP,

OARS,—Tar,—Turpintine,—Spirits of Turpintine,—Caſtile Soap,—Brandy,—Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c, &c. 9—

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 6s

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dreſſer,

AT the Corner, oppoſite to the Tavern lately kept by Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell's, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodging to be let.

N. B. He has to ſell, Ladies beſt Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs of all Sorts. 6s—

AT

Ogdens, Laight, & Company,

VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,

Newark, Eaſt New-Jerſey,

ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other caſtings uſually made at their furnaces; ſuch as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pye-pans of various ſizes, potaſh kettles and ſugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath ſtoves for burning coal, iron ſtoves for work-ſhops and ſhips cabbins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and ſizes, half hundred and ſmaller weights. As their metal is of the beſt quality, and the conſtruction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the moſt improved; their ware is equal if not ſuperior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general ſuperior to Engliſh hammers, &c.

Any perſon wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his ſtore in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at the furnace in Newark, New-Jerſey, caſtings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above perſons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

To be SOLD, by

NICHOLAS BOGART,

In the Broad-Way, near Oſwego-Market;

LONDON long pipes, TD
A variety of Scot's thread, by the ounce or pound,
Scot's ſnuff in bladders, or by the lb.
Felt hats, men and boys caſtor ditto,
White Chapel round and ſquare pointed needles,
Knitting needles, Jews harps,
Horn combs, and ivory fine teeth'd ditto,
Paſtboard and ſilk ſtay laces,
Cruels and Engliſh worſteds,
Calicoes, ſtampt linen and cottons, white calicoes,
Muſlins and French cottons,
Long lawns, cambricks, and Plain lawns,
A variety of thread laces, and Darning threads,
Ell & yard wide plain gauze,
Ell black gauze, love and love ribbons,
Silk and leather womens gloves,
Worſted and leather womens mits
Holland bedticks, 7-4 and 6-4 bunts,
Beſt China cups and ſaucers,
Poplins, worſted damaſks, & Cambletts,
Black and coloured India taffeties,
Black Engliſh taffeties and Perſians,
Sarſenets, various colours,
Knee garters, various colours,
Broad-cloths of various colours and prices,
Bath rugs, rateens, friſes, and half thicks,
Peniſtons, flannels, long ells,
German ſerges,
Rateens, ſhalloons, durants,
Calimancoes, tammies, variety of ſhags, velvets,
Everlaſtings, ſerge de nifmes,
Satinets,
Stocking patterns, variety of Sewing ſilks,
Buttons, twiſt, coloured Thread, buckram,
Coat bindings, quality bindings, ſilk ferrets,
Galoons, yellow canvas for working ſamplers,
Writing paper, ink-powder, and primers,
Pſalters, Dilworth's ſpelling books,
New teſtaments and bibles,
Dutch folio bibles,
A variety of Dutch books for teaching children,
Yard, 13-8, 6-4, and 7-8 checks,
Nankeens, by the piece,
Hoſes, Briſtol, Iriſh, and childrens ſhoes,
Souſhong and bohea tea,
Cotton,
Pepper, coffee, chocolate, and powder blue,
Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and mace,
Alſo, a complete ſet of tinmans tools. 16 2s

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be ſold,
(Price Nine Pence)
By the Printer at the Exchange, New-York,
A Pamphlet, entitled,
REMARKS upon a late Paper of INSTRUCTIONS, Calculated for the Meridian of
FOUR COUNTIES in the PROVINCE of
NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

OMAS PEARSALL,
-MAKERS,
ed from the Place
lived, to the House nearly op
d Bowne lately lived) betwee
lip; where they still continue
SOLD,
THOMPSON;
CK's-SLIP,
ar,—Turpintine,—
e,—Castile Soap,—Brandy,—
&c, &c. 9—
SOLD, by
L MYERS,
one-Street,
liftill'd rum, West-
hogshead or barrel, cordials of
gar, white wine ditto; beef,
xes of green wax candles. 6s-
S DEAS,
and Hair-Dresser,
r, opposite to the
Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's, near
eet,—where he has Lodgings
adies best Tortoise-shell Combs
6d—
T
t, & Company,
IR FURNACE,
st New-Jersey,
kinds of hollow
gs usually made at their fur-
and anvils, pots, kettles, grid-
potash kettles and sugar boilers,
ornamented chimney backs,
atly fitting each other, Bath
n stoves for work-shops and
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repeated trials to be in general
&c.
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ght, at his store in New-York,
James Abeel, near Coenties
Lewis Ogden, at the furnace
gs of any particular kind may
of the above persons. N. B.
ment for hammers and anvils.
OLD, by
S BOGART,
ear Ofwego-Market;
lours and prices,
Bath rugs, rateens, frizes,
and half thicks,
Penistons, flannels, long ells,
German serges,
Rateens, shalloons, durants,
Calimancoes, tammies, vari-
ety of shags, velvets,
Everlastings, serge de nismes,
Satinets,
Stocking patterns, variety of
Sewing silks,
Buttons, twist, coloured
Thread, buckram,
Coat bindings, quality bind-
ings, silk ferrets,
Galoons, yellow canvas for
working samplers,
Writing paper, ink-powder,
and primers,
Psalters, Dilworth's spelling
books,
New testaments and bibles,
Dutch folio bibles,
A variety of Dutch books for
teaching children,
Yard, 13-8, 6-4, and 7-8
checks,
Nankeens, by the piece,
Hose, Bristol, Irish, and
childrens shoes,
Soushong and bohea tea,
Cotton,
Pepper, coffee, chocolate,
and powder blue,
Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs,
and mace,
Also, a complete set of tin-
mans tools.
16 2t
and to be sold,
Pence)
change, New-York,
entitled,
of INSTRUCTIONS,
Meridian of
the PROVINCE of
O R K.
all Sorts of Printing
dth are inserted for
portion.

To the Publisher of the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

SIR, March 20th.

WHAT Lord Chatham said in a select Company, last Friday, has been much misrepresented in the other papers; I was present, and will report to you, literally, what he did say.

Lord Chatham.

"The Civil List is appropriated in the first place to the support of the civil government, and in the next, to the honour and dignity of the Crown; in every other respect the minute and particular expences of the Civil List are as open to Parliamentary examination and enquiry, in regard to the application and abuse as any other grant of the people, to any other purpose: and Ministers are equally or more culpable for incurring any unprovided expence, and for running in arrear this service as for any other. The preambles of all the Civil List acts prove this, and none but children, novices or ignorants will ever act without proper regard to it; and therefore, I can never consent to increase fraudulently the civil establishment under pretence of making up deficiencies nor will I ever bid so high for Royal favour; and the Minister who is bold enough to spend the people's money, before it is granted, (even though it were not for the purpose of corrupting their representatives) and thereby leaving the people of England no other alternative but either to disgrace their Sovereign by not paying his debts, or to become the prey of every unthrifty and corrupt Minister, such Minister deserves death.

"*The late good old King had something of humanity, and amongst many other royal and manly virtues, he possessed justice, truth, and sincerity in an eminent degree; so that he had something about him, by which it was possible for you to know whether he liked you, or disliked you.*

"I have been told that I have a pension, and that I have recommended others to pensions; it is true, and here is a list of them: you will find there the names of Gen. Amherst, Sir Edward Hawke, and others of the same nature; they were given as rewards for real services, and as encouragement to other gallant heroes. They were honourably earned in a different sort of campaigns than those at *Westminster*; they were gained by actions full of danger to themselves, of glory and benefit to this nation; not by corrupt voter of baleness and of destruction to their country. You will find no SECRET service there; and you will find that when the warrior was recompensed, the member of parliament was left free. You will likewise find a pension of 1500l. a year to Lord Camden. I recommended him to be Chancellor; his public and private virtues were acknowledged by all; they made his station more precarious. I could not reasonably expect from him that he should quit the Chief Justiceship of the Common-Pleas, which he held for life, and put himself in the power of those who were not to be trusted, to be dismissed from the Chancery, perhaps the day after his appointment. The public has not been deceived by his conduct My suspicions have been justified, his integrity has made him once more a poor and a private man; *he was dismissed for the vote he gave in favour of the Right of Election in the subject.*"

Here the North British Lord, who lately made a remarkable declaration about the Revolution, and talked of foreign force, called Lord Chatham to order. The CONFERRIE of SIXTEEN and the MAGPIES clamoured—to the bar—to the bar. L—— M——t moved, that Lord Chatham's words should be taken down.

Lord Chatham.

"I neither deny, retract, or explain these words. I do re-affirm the fact, and I desire to meet the sense of the house; I appeal to the honour of every Lord in this ——, whether he has not the same conviction."

Lord Rockingham, Lord Temple, and many other Lords, did on their honour most solemnly affirm the same.

Lord S——h and Lord W——h would have withdrawn the motion; but Lord M——t, encouraged by Lord M——d, persisted and moved in ERSE, that nothing had appeared to justify such an assertion.

Lord Chatham.

"My words remain unretracted, unexplained, and reaffirmed. I desire to know whether I am condemned or acquitted; and whether I may still presume to hold up my head as high as the noble Lord who moved to have my words taken down."

To this no answer was given.

Lord Chatham.

"If I am to go off acquitted, I do now declare to you, that there are many men to impeach, and many measures to arraign for the security of this nation, and the very existence of our laws and constitution; and, by God's blessing, I will arraign and impeach them."

In this same select company on the same day, a certain L—— was hard driven on a former declaration he had made, viz. *That he never had disclosed, and never would disclose his Opinion on the Middlesex Election; but that it should be buried with him in his grave.* He was forced at last to add—*except in private intimate confidence.*

Let those laugh here, who never laugh'd before.
Let those who always laugh'd, now laugh the more.

Account of the Debates in the H——e of L——, on the Address, Petition and Remonstrance, after their conference with the C——ns on the 22d March, in consequence of a Message, importing, that it was desired on a matter of the utmost importance to the Honour of Government, and to the authority of Parliament.

THE M——s of R——m spoke first, he, disapproved of the Address to the King, because the declaration of rights, expressly empowers the people to petition the throne for redress of all grievances, and even to crave a dissolution of Parliament.——That to pass a censure on the Petitions and Remonstrance of the City of London, would be to undermine the great fundamental pillars which supported the liberties of this kingdom; and that to address on this occasion, would be prejudging a matter that might be brought before both Houses in their judicial capacity.——That, the glorious revolution, gave us a new system of petitioning the throne, upon all emergent occasions.——That when such occasions required it, it was not only the true, inherent and indubitable right of the people to petition, but, it was also their duty.

The E— of M——t in reply observed, That, the revolution did not give birth to a new system of petitioning, but revived and envigorated the ancient principles of the constitution, by confirming the right of the subject to petition, but it behoved them to do it with decency.—That both H——s might with great propriety, on this occasion Address his M——y, and might afterwards proceed to punish in their judicial capacity, the principals and abettors of this most insolent, daring and treasonable Remonstrance.—That it was highly proper and necessary in both houses, first, to express their detestation and abhorrence of this desperate effort of faction and then to punish it, for such an ideal, unfounded, flagrant and injurious aspersion of the three great estates, which composed the supreme legislature of these kingdoms, could not be parallelled in history.

D—e of M——r said, he thought it ill judged and imprudent to address, or to interfere in the people's right to petition, for which reason, he moved the House to adjourn.

D—e of B——d stated at large the decision of the H—e of C——ns, respecting the expulsion of Wilkes, and, in support of that decision, produced many precedents in point, and in his observations on the Remonstrance, declared, that it teemed with the rankest sedition and treason; which rendered it their absolute and unavoidable duty to testify their respect, gratitude and affection to their most gracious Sovereign.

E—l T——e repeated and enlarged on Lord R—k——'s arguments, urging, that it was the constitutional right of the people to petition, when they conceived or apprehended they were aggrieved, and that it was the duty of the Sovereign to receive and lend an attentive ear to the cries of an injured people.

E—l of D——gh spake next with great ability and genius, he entered particularly into, and displayed minutely the true principles of the constitution concerning election and expulsion; and shewed, that the proceedings of the H—e of C——ns in regard to Wilkes, were strictly conformable thereto, and agreeable to practice in several cases, all which he supported by precedents. He also declared that although he sincerely joined in the address, from a sense of duty and affection to his Sovereign and his country, yet, he hoped to sit in judgment upon the principals and abettors of the Remonstrance, (at the same time fixing his eyes on T—le. Sh——ne, R—k—m, &c. &c.) and intreated such of them, as intended to grace the feast in the Egyptian Hall, to inform the L—d M—y—r, that, in his opinion, it was high time to redress the grievances, under which the nation had long laboured, and to quiet the apprehensions of the faithful subjects of the realm, by making a striking and public example of those unprincipled and factious men, who, dead to every sentiment of affection and gratitude, (to a mild and amiable Sovereign, whose chief glory and study it was to reign over a free, willing, and grateful people) propagated doctrines and spread falsehoods, destructive to the peace of their Prince, and fatal to the repose of his Kingdom, by which they seduced and deluded an ignorant populace, from their allegiance, and led them into measures destructive of all order and government: But, that the time was now come, in which every worthy member of Society, was roused in defence of lawful authority, and thoroughly convinced, that the spirit of licentiousness, which had so long rode triumphant over the British dominions, must be both curbed and punished.——That the factious, now pushed, to the brink of despair, were as their last effort, desperately calling and exciting a misguided people to arms and rebellion.

E—l of Ab——n allowed, that the Remonstrance, in all it's parts, was neither justifiable nor defensible;——that the stile was highly disrespectful to the King; yet, he could not agree, that any notice should be taken of it, considering the critical situation of the times.

E—l T—lb—t, rose after him, and spoke with great spirit;——he observed, that the Remonstrance, in every part of it, was disrespectful and injurious to his Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, and that it was filled with glaring untruths.

E—l of S—ff—k said, that if the City Remonstrance, was criminal, it was cognizable in the courts of law; and as it was possible it might be laid before their H——e, he was of opinion, that by joining in the address, the Lords would, in that case, be considered in the light of prejudiced judges.

E—l G—w—r declared, that the Remonstrance bore a lye on the very face of it and also in many other parts; for it was stiled, the Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of London, that the Livery were no part of the corporation;——that almost the whole court of Aldermen disowned the Remonstrance, that the seditious paper now under consideration, was in part founded on a former petition remaining unanswered but what was then called a petition, was also an illegal act.

L—d L—ttl—t—n spoke learnedly on the declaration of rights, and the constitutional powers vested in the people from that declaration, &c. and traced back to very remote periods the rights and liberties of the subject, and defended the Remonstrance as legal and constitutional.

L—dV——t W—y——th observed also, on the falshoods contained in the Remonstrance, and made some severe observations on its supporters and promoters: He affirmed, that it was not the Petition, &c. of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c of London, but simply that of the Lord Mayor and two Aldermen, for the Sheriffs were not properly of London, though they had been carried on men's shoulders from Westminster to Guildhall; that this Petition and Remonstrance did not declare the sense of the opulent and respectable City of London; that it was a most insolent, daring, and seditious paper, engendered by party, and loaded with the venom of factious men, on whom, justice loudly called for both Houses, not only to express their indignation, but to inflict punishment.

E—l of Sh——ne defended the Remonstrance, as all the speakers on the side of opposition had done, by quoting the bill of rights: He also repeated most of the arguments advanced by those who had spoken before him; and declared, that the valuable privilege of addressing the king, when the people saw their dearest and most sacred rights infringed, and felt themselves oppressed, was the fairest flower on the Tree of Liberty, but that if it was cut off by the hand of arbitrary power, or blighted by the putrid blasts of prerogative, this constitution, which had flourished for so many ages, the wonder and dread of surrounding naval nations, notwithstanding the deep root it had taken, would soon wither and decay; and added, that in this nation, to preserve the constitution in full health and vigour, every right of the people ought to be exerted, when there was the least colour or appearance of danger.

E—l of P—mfr—t laid open the fallacies asserted throughout the remonstrance, as the L——ds G——w——r and W—ym—th had done before him, and concluded with informing the H——e, that he had been at court when the Remonstrance was presented to the K—g; that he had steadily fixed his eyes on the Lord Mayor, who appeared so struck with conscious guilt, that he did not even once attempt to look up to the face of his Sovereign, and as for his bewildered confounded and motely attendants, they appeared huddled together like a group of owls and other Ill-omened birds of night, which some sudden false alarm had occasioned to spring from their obscure and dark recesses, into the fair face of day, and by their agitation appeared overwhelmed with shame and confusion to see themselves exposed, and to feel the sun shining on their filthiness and impurity.

E—l of S——w—ch spoke towards the end of the debate, and observed, that he could view the petition and Remonstrance in no other light, than as a declaration of war; that it was very improperly and absurdly stiled a petition, there being no prayer in any part of it.

The question to adjourn being put, agreeable to the D e of M—ch——r's motion, the House divided, 95 against adjourning, 35 for it. Immediately after the question for the address was put, and passed without a division.

We are informed, the following noblemen spoke in the House of Peers the 22d of March, in the debate for an Address to his Majesty, in concurrence with the House of Commons:

Marq. of Rockingham,	Earl of Suffolk,
Earl of Marchmont,	Lord Gower,
Duke of Manchester,	Lord Littleton,
Duke of Bedford,	Lord Vis. Weymouth,
Earl Temple,	Earl of Shelburne,
Earl of Denbeigh,	Earl of Pomfret,
Earl of Abingdon,	Earl of Sandwich.
Earl Talbot,	

[*The foregoing Account is evidently the Work of some Ministerial Writer, and is therefore, the less to be regarded—He is plainly partial in Favour of that Side of the Question,—saying, peremptorily, 'that they displayed, minutely, the true Principles 'of the Constitution, concerning Election and Expulsion; and shewed, 'that the Proceeding of the H—— of C——, in regard to 'Wilkes was strictly conformable thereto,' &c. Thus making himself a Judge, to decide in their Favour, upon the Merits of the Arguments; and, on the contrary, has been as manifestly defective, in doing Justice to the Arguments and Abilities of those in Opposition to the Ministry——It seems surprising, that no Notice is taken of the striking Absurdity of receiving an Address from the Persons accused, against their Accusers, to prevent a legal Inquiry into the Merits of the Cause.*]

LONDON, March 4.

March 4 By a Gentleman just arrived from Vienna, we are acquainted with the following unfortunate anecdote, which, on the credit of the relater, we *think* we may communicate as genuine. Lord Baltimore, who has been on his travels ever since his late *fracas* here, resided for some time past in Vienna, where, from his politeness and liberality, he acquired the esteem and respect of the principal people in that capital. A similarity of taste for the fine arts, for which my Lord has ever been remarkable, introduced him to the particular acquaintance of a German Count, who found himself so happy in his conversation and behaviour, as to insist on my Lord's accepting apartments in his house. This mutual attachment, however, gave rise to another of a more dangerous nature; as my Lord's *esteem* for the husband, soon grew into an *affection* for his wife. The Count suspecting this, was determined to be satisfied; and accordingly reported to his family, that he was going to partake of the diversion of hunting, at one of his country seats for a few days. The lovers unwarily fell dupes to this artifice; and were detected together that night, by the sudden return of the Count, who entered the apartment by a back way, attended only by one servant. The Lady hearing her husband's step on the stair, first took the alarm, and slipped into a closet of the bed-chamber; but the unfortunate Lord Baltimore, in attempting to follow her, was run through the body, and expired on the spot Vienna rings of this anecdote; however, the Count is honourably acquitted. This unfortunate Nobleman, whose inordinate passion for the sex, obscured all his other good qualities, possessed above 27,000l. per annum in Maryland (where he was equal in power to a Sovereign Prince) besides two other estates, one in England, and the other in Ireland; beside this large fortune he had the disposal of above 60 000l. per annum in places belonging to his government; he has left an only daughter, and three illegitimate sons.

MARCH 20.

It is reported, that the Earl of H——b asserted, a few days since, that all the American matters will shortly be settled, in a manner entirely satisfactory to all parties.

A motion was made a few days since by one of the minority, for laying some restraint upon the press, but it was not seconded.

The Ministry are under real apprehensions of a rupture with France, but they bear it with a most chearful spirit; for they rely on a vigorous exertion from the people, in return for the *manifold services* which they have done their country.

It is a known fact that several very opulent persons have resolved to draw out their whole property from the Bank, unless a redress of public grievances be obtained.

The dispatches received yesterday from the Earl of Somerset, are said to contain the important news of the court of Vienna having joined the Russians against the Grand Signior.

They write from Madrid, that all the old Spanish regiments are filling up their just complement, and several new regiments of marines inlisting, to be stationed in the principal sea ports of the kindom.

Some disagreeable advices are said to have been received from Lisbon, relative to the secret designs of the Spanish court against the general tranquility of Portugal.

'Tis almost beyond a doubt, that the present Premier does not act for himself, but is guided by more unseen hands than one, in every measure he has adopted.

In a few days, it is said, expulsion will imply incapacitation.

It is also reported, that a Noble Lord has presented a plan to a Great Personage, for the accommodating the present unhappy divisions.

We hear that a great lawyer has secretly given it as his opinion that a certain intended address is highly illegal.

Some people report, that a proposal will be made in a certain place, that the three great city officers shall ask pardon of a great Personage for their conduct.

March 27. 'Tis said, Lord Chatham is in possession of some papers of great consequence, transmitted to him from the East Indies, relative to the treacherous machinations of the French at the courts of three powerful princes of that country.

By the last private advices from the Continent, we are informed, several recent cabinet councils have been held at Paris, to take into serious consideration the rapid progress of the Russian arms against the Turks, which, if continued, will be an object highly necessary for the belli-

gerent powers of Europe, (Great Britain excepted) to frustrate and prevent, for reasons well known to those verted in the present political state of Europe.

This day we hear that Lord Chatham, will declare in a certain great assembly, his authority for asserting some time ago in the same place, that the French had struck a blow against Great Britain in some part of the globe.—And it is also said, that he will disclose a scene that will strike certain great personages with terror and confusion.

We are assured, that out of 306,000 cattle, which have been affected with the disorder in Holland, 142,000 died, and 164,000 recovered.

A rupture was said to be expected between Denmark and Sweeden, on account of the secret engagements of the latter with France, when the last advices were received from Copenhagen.

A member of the P——y C——l observed on a late occasion, that the ministry could never expect to find such another Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, so devoted to their interest, should the present occupier be removed to the chancellorship.

It is given out by some persons, that two impeachments of an alarming nature will be made by a noble Lord in a few days.

It is reported, that Lord Chatham and some other patriotic noblemen will shortly make an enquiry into certain embezzlements of the public money.

April 3. We hear the Marquis of Rockingham is to have a conference with a great Personage in a few days, on the subject of some very important matters, which it is thought will greatly contribute to reconcile the present party dissentions.

We are informed that a Remonstrance of a very spirited nature is preparing, and will soon be presented by the Nobility and Gentlemen in the opposition.

We are further informed, that the Minority in both houses will sign the above address individually.

It is now said to be certain, that a request for diff——n will not take place; but that to accommodate matters, a reconsideration of particular resolves is determined to be complied with.

A letter from Barcelona, dated March 17, says, "The mail which is just arrived here brings an account of a great many losses in the Mediterranean by the late bad weather.

It is said that overtures have been made to the Minority, which, it is said, is likely to bring about a reconciliation.

April 3. It is confidently reported, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who so greatly distinguished himself in the course of last war, has accepted of a commission in the French King's service.

April 6. A certain great personage was very rudely treated by the populace on Friday night, in going from the theatre.

RUSSIA DUCK of the best Quality, being white and very heavy, to be sold, at a very low Price, for Cash, at the House of URIAH HENDRICKS, near the Custom-House. 28 3t

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BOLTON.

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he is removed to the NEW-YORK ARMS, in the Broad-Way, lately kept by Mr. George Burns, where his utmost Endeavours will be exerted to give Satisfaction to every Gentleman who may be pleased to frequent his House, which is repairing, and will be greatly improved.

The Stables which will be repaired, with Stalls for 30 Horses, are let to JAMES WATERMAN, whose constant Attention will be employed to oblige Gentlemen in that Department.

For *BRISTOL*,

The SHIP AMERICA,
Capt. WILLIAM HERVEY;

HAS excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and is well known for a prime Sailer; She will sail this Month.—For Freight or Passage, apply to WILLIAM NEILSON, JOHN MURRAY, or the Captain on board.

15th May 1770. 28 3t

JOSEPH ALLICOCKE,
IS REMOVED
To ROTTEN-ROW,

Next Door to Mr. Jacobus Van Zandt's, and near the Coffee-House, where he continues to sell as good as usual,

MADEIRA, Port, Lisbon and Teneriff wines, claret, Frontinack and other sweet wines, rhenish, arrack, excellent old Jamaica spirits, West-India rum, French Brandy, Geneva; salad oil in bottles, velvet corks, teas, sugars, coffee, pepper, chocolate, &c. &c. And will be thankful for the continuance of the favours of his Customers. 28 3t

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RUn-away *from the Subscriber in Stratford, in Connecticut, on the 7th May, a Negro Man, nam'd Jack, of a middling Stature, pretends to be a Surgeon, his fore Teeth out, with a large under Lip, goes a little leaning forward, and is left Handed: Had on or took with him, a darkish coloured Broadcloth Coat, and double breasted short red Jacket, and Leather Breeches, and also a Pair blue Cloth Breeches; a Pair of Pumps, and a thick Pair of Shoes, and Beaver Hat. The said Negro stole from his Master, three Half Johannes's, Six Dollars, and a roan Mare, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder with the Letter S, with a Cross on the Middle of it, with a Star on her Forehead, with a good breasted Saddle and Bridle ——Whoever will apprehend the said Negro, and bring him and the Mare to his Master, or without the Mare, if she is not to be found, shall have Seven Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by the Subscriber. All Masters of Vessels and others, are forbid to carry off the said Negro, or harbour him, or they will be prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law. Dated in Stratford, May 11th, 1770.*

ISAAC WELLS.

ALL *Persons having any Demands on Peter Clopper, are desired to call and receive immediate Payment; and all those that are indebted to him, are also desired to come and make Payment, before the 1st of August, in order to prevent Trouble.*

N. B. He has on Hand, a general Assortment of dry Goods, which he will sell at prime Cost, as he intends to quit the Business of dry Goods. 28 3t

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For *LONDON*,

The SNOW HOPEWELL,
Capt. JAMES SMITH;

WILL sail with all possible Speed: For Freight or Passage, apply to John Murray, or the Captain on board, at Murray's Wharf,

New-York, 12th May, 1770. 28 3t

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

GEORGE BALL,

Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives, in Bayard-Street, is rebuilt, will sell, very low for Cash,

Pencill'd China.

TEA Table Sets complete,
Quart Bowls, [48 pa.
Pint do.
Cream Jugs,
Sugar Dishes,
Tea Pot Stands,
Spoon Boats,
Flower Jarrs,
Quart Mugs,
3 Pint Coffee Pots,
Coffee Cups and Saucers,
Butter Plates,
Tea Cups and Saucers with Handles.

Burnt Image China.

Complete Tea Table Sets, (39 Pieces,
Gallon Bowls,
Three Quart do.
3 Pint do.
2 Pint do.
1 Pint do.
Chocolate do.
Cups and Saucers, [4 Sizes,
Tea Pots,
Cream Jugs with Covers,
Sugar Dishes,
Tea Pot Stands,
Cups and Saucers with Handles, large and small,
Odd Saucers,—Salt Sellers.

Blue and white China.

Table and Soup Plates,
Odd Saucers —Salt Sellers,
Do Cups, 2 Sizes,
Gallon Bowls,
3 Quart do.
3 Pint do.
2 Pint do.
1 do. do.
3 Pint Coffee Pots,
½ Pint Bowls,
Butter Plates,
Large Cups and Saucers,
Small do.
Tea Pots, 3 Sizes,
Do. and Stands,
Spoon Boats,

Brown China.

Large Tea Pots,
Small do.
Slop Bowls,
Chocolate do.
3 Pint Coffee Pots.

White China.

Sugar Dishes,
Cream Jugs,
Flower Jars,

White Stone Ware.

Sets of Oblong Dishes,
Tureens, large and small,
Butter Tubs and Stands,
Worcester Pattern Sallad,
Bowls and Stands, &c. &c.
Table and Butter Plates,
Jelly and Pudding Forms, different Patterns.

Delph Ware.

Gallon Bowls, Bottles and Bafons, large,
3 Quart Bowls,
2 do. do.
1 do. do.
Pint and Half Pint do.
Plates.——Bowls and Bafons, 2 Sizes,
Quart Mugs,—Pint & ½ Pint,
Sugar Dishes, &c.

Plain Glass Ware.

Gallon Decanters,—3 Qu. do.
2 Quart do. 1 do. do.
Wine and Water Glasses,
Wash Hand Glasses with Plates,
Beer Glasses,
Common Wine do.
Cruets,—Butter Tubs and Stands,
Punch Glasses with Handles,
Patty Pans,—Sugar Dishes,
Salt Sellers and Linings,
Jelly and Bird Glasses.

Flower'd Glass.

Decanters, new Fashion,
Wine and Water, and
Ale Glasses,
Neat Cut Salts,
Do. Cruets,
Bowls with Covers, 2 Sizes,
Odd Glasses with Silver Tops, for Cruet Stands,
Cruet Stands from 12s. to £.3.

Iron Ware from England.

Fish Kettles with Strainers, 3 Sizes,
Stew Pans, 5 Sizes,
Tin Patty Pans, 3 Sizes,
Gallon and 3 Quart Tea Kettles.

Queen Pattern Lamps,

Of the newest Patterns, very useful for sick Persons.
Tin Lamps that serves for several Uses,
Table Matts, 2 Sizes,
Pocket Steelyards,
Snuff Boxes,
Tob. do. with Burning Glasses
Japan'd Spectacle Cases,
Ivory Black, 3s. per Pound.
Bristol Grindstones,
London Grindstones, several Sizes,
Best Velvet Corks,
Common do. 27 3t

WANTS Employ,

A Person who hath taught School in the City of New-York, some Time ago, with much Approbation, and can be well recommended, would now willingly undertake, Instruction of Youth in a private gentleman's family, on moderate Terms, or teach a School, where there is a proper Vacancy. What he proposes to teach is, reading English with Propriety, and agreeable to the Rules of English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal, Book-keeping in the most modern and practical Manner Trigonometry, and Navigation Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 5th of June next, the house and lot of ground, with the store house on the rear, situate in Dock-Street, now in the possession of Mr. William Ludlow, next door to Mr. Henry Cuyler's being the most convenient stand for a Merchant of any in this City, the purchaser to receive the rent to the first of May next; bonds with good security will be taken for payment: An indisputable title will be given for the same.

New-York 9th May, 1770. 27 3t

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of *Pot-Baker's-Hill*, Sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, wholesale and retale, at the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French Corks,
Short and long ditto,
Best Velvet ditto,
Common fine do.
Phial do.
With all Sorts of common Corks,
Brewers do.
Cork Soles for Shoes,
Corks for Womens Clogs,
Swimming Corks,
Jar, Stone, Mustard and Snuff Bottle Corks,
Floats for Fishing Nets.

N. B. Cork Jackets of different Prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning, Bottle Corks at 2s. per Bag. 26 29

EXCELLENT CHEESE,
Just imported from——Ireland.

Wants a Place,

A DRY NURSE, who can be well recommended; enquire of the Printer.

West-India RUM,

OF the best Quality, and a few Hogsheads of Muscovado Sugars, TO BE SOLD by Cornelius P. Low in Wall-Street. 27 3o

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TO BE SOLD, BY
Walter & Thomas Buchanan & Co.

COTTON and linen check handkerchiefs, men's black ribb'd worsted stockings, flower'd gauze aprons, and stript lawn, together with a few pipes; hogshead and quarter casks of choice old Madeira and Teneriff wines; pickled salmon in tierces and barrels, liver oil in barrels, tamarinds in kegs, and Lisbon salt, at 2s. per water measure bushel 28 3t

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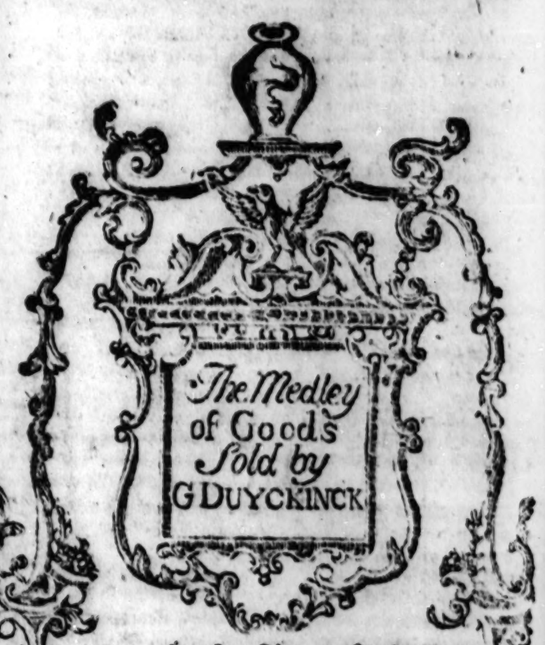
A complete Assortment at the
UNIVERSAL STORE or



At the Sign of the
Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,
At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,
NEW-YORK;

A variety of pictures, looking-glasses, and paper hangings,
With flint glasses of all kinds.
London and Bristol crown window glass of all sizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.
Coach and plate glass.
Painters and Limners Colours, mix'd or unmix'd.
Varnish of all kinds,—Jappaners articles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c.
Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.
Fullers articles,——Founders and smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and stones, &c. for Jewellers,—London and hard metal pewter,—Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
With a general Assortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.

☞ N. B. *The above Advertisement, being only the Heads, which consists of a Variety of Articles, almost every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store.*

ALSO; *English Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes. Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; English and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c. for Distillers.*

Sold Wholesale and Retail.